DOUGHERTY failed to carry its nominee to

The only definite news at the moment from

South Africa comes from Natal. There ten

Buller's advance continues without opposition,

while the Boers, so far from fleeing in panic as

the despatches would lead one to believe, seem

to have made their retreat in a very orderly

and leisurely manner. According to Gen.

Tuesday, the Boers having sent away their last

train and guns at daybreak, their wagon

trains having gone away the two days be-

Drift roads. The Biggarsberg range is now

entirely evacuated and the Drakensberg passes

are said to be held by the Free Staters in greatly

reduced numbers, which conveys the impres-

portance in the Free State except perhaps in

Laings Nek in support of the Transvaniers

holding the positions there and in the neighbor-

hood. The movements reported point to a con-

centration of the Free State forces still re-

maining under arms, but as the reports come

from British sources, and the censorship on the

to be received with more or less doubt

ing away to the south again.

of the past few days.

low country

railway service and the unhealthiness of the

TESTING THE PISH AND GAME LAWS.

The Question as to Their Constitutionality Ar-

gued Before the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, May 18. - An action bringing up to

uestion as to the constitutionality of the State

Fish and Game laws was argued before the

Court of Appeals to-day. The people bring the

pany penalties provided for under the Fish and

Game act for having in its possession pike, pick-

Porto Ricans Pleased With New Tariff.

William R. Corwine, Secretary of the Centra

Porto Rican Relief Committee and an

officer of the Merchants' Association, who has

sugar and tobacco growers are much pleased

just returned from Porto Rico, says that the

with the new tariff. Most of the crops were badly damaged by the hurricane, Mr. Corwine says, but the outlook is favorable as the plant-ers are assured of a market for their products. Mr. Corwine says the coffee regions suffered

Decoration Day Uniforms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Regarding

'Doughboy's' communication to your daily, criticis

ing Major Gen. Roe's order to the National Guard

would like to state that it can be in no way construct

to be an insult to the G. A. R. "Doughboy" must

consider before he makes a rash assertion, did the

heroes who were killed or wounded in our last wars

wear the tight padded full dress uniforms with white

ollars, that make the men look like a lot of dressed-

up dolls? No: the neat, heavy marching equipment

of the Guard is about the nearest to which they so

giadly volunteered to don to defend the honor of the

flag and for a fitting tribute to their memory this uniform should be worn. So now, Mr. Doughboy, would advise you to attire yourself on Decoration Day in your best to stand on the curb and form the opinion that the fatigue uniform makes the best looking soldier.

Men and Women in Iceland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: AS A DA

tive of Iceland I beg to correct THE SUN's statement

that in Iceland men and women are in every respect political equals. Women cannot vote there at all, ex-

cept widows. They can elect the vestrymen, that it

Human Nature.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Mr. Upsor

Downs of Boston is a travelling salesman for a boot

Summer Drinks-Algeria's Best

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Bartender.

n your issue of yesterday, says New Yorkers are

really thirsty and need a new drink that will be at

once cooling, palatable and health giving. Here it is

-old hereabouts - but new to Gotham where people

die every day for need of a little pure Monmouth

rians have discovered the ideal summer drink. Pre-

pared as they make it, the amount of alcohol is re

Tremendous Rathroad Travel in Japan.

Erom the Engineering Magazine.

On the 660 miles of Government lines in Japan for

more striking comparison, the whole Japanese sys

-or almost exactly the same length -carried 24,074.

the Japanese of more than three to one; and this is

NEW YORK, May 15.

656 THIRD AVENUE, May 14.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 12.

and shoe house.

the future

A MEMBER OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST

G. VIGFUSSON.

FRANK H. MURKLAND.

severely and are in a bad plight.

Boer side has become more rigorous, they have

It is apparent from the news from Kroonstad

extreme northeastern corner toward

sion that there will be no more fighting of

by the Dannhauser and De Jagers

ller's own report he occupied Glencoe on

the White House

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, per Month DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Vear DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuelnes.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Montana Case.

The finding of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Mr. Will-LIAM A. CLARK of Montana, claiming the right to a seat in the United States Senate. was that Mr. CLARK's election was null and void on account of briberies and corrupt practices by his agents. The resolution reported by this committee

on April 23 is as follows:

Resolved. That WILLIAM A CLARK was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of

judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Before the Senate acts on the resolution or a considerable body of militia, although reported by the Committee on Privileges. Mr. CLARK "resigns" his seat; and upon | privilege, both Canada and Australia would receiving notice of this resignation, the prefer to fight. Lieutenant-Governor of Montana, in the absence of the Governor from the State, assumes that a vacancy has thus been created and appoints Mr. CLARK to fill that vacancy.

Under the Constitution and laws of Montana, as we understand, there can be no question as to the power of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Governor being away, to fill by appointment a vacancy created by the resignation of a United States Senator when the State Legislature is not at the time in session

But was a vacancy created when Mr. CLARK "resigned?"

If the Senate now adopts the resolution reported by the committee which investigated the alleged election of Mr. Clark by the Legislature, it will declare that Mr. CLARK was never elected. It will declare that in spite of his physical presence in the Senate chamber and the appearance of his name in the records of the session he has never been a member. It will declare, therefore, that no vacancy has arisen during the recess of the Legislature, the vacancy having continuously existed since Senator MANTLE's term expired and the Legislature failed duly and legally to elect a successor. And on all these questions the judgment of the Senate is final.

In the case of Mr. QUAY, the Senate has recently affirmed the principle that the failure of a Legislature to elect a Senator does not create a vacancy affording an apportunity for Executive appointment.

MR. CLARK's friends will maintain that the precedent of the Quay case does not apply in the present instance, inasmuch as the Montana Legislature, unlike the Pennsylvania Legislature, adjourned supposing that it had elected a Senator.

The distinction is fine; finer than the per formance by which Mr. CLARK and his friends have sought to nullify the finding of the Committee and to anticipate the action of the Senate.

Thus the Montana case, as it now stands, presents a novel question of technicalities, apart from its political aspects and psychological interest.

If Mr. CLARK believes that he has been wronged and that the people of Montana want him to represent them in the United States Senate, it would be better for him to go home and begin all over again, selecting his agents by means of a competitive examination in ethics, and remembering CASAR'S Wife.

Lord Salisbury and Ireland.

The speech delivered by Lord SALISBURY at a meeting of the Primrose League has not only provoked the Irish Nationalists but has perplexed his own political supporters. Even if there were good ground for the analogy which he saw fit to draw between the Boer republics and Ireland, he chose a singularly inopportune moment for proclaiming it, while, as a matter of fact, the reason assigned for refusing local autonomy to Irishmen would be equally applicable to such self-governing dependencies as Canada and Australia. The great majority of Englishmen, with-

out distinction of party, consider that the gallant services rendered by Irish soldiers to the British Crown in South Africa have borne impressive witness to the loyalty of the Irish people, considered as a whole, and that, consequently, the visit lately made by Queen Victoria to Dublin was well timed and well inspired. It seems that Lord SALISBURY must hold different opinions on both points; otherwise, he would scarcely select the present occasion to cast the gravest doubt on the trustworthiness of Irishmen. He declares that the violent hostility exhibited toward England by the Boers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State is precisely what would be encountered in Ireland had either of Mr. tralia. If such must be expected to be authors, the calamitous outcome of autonomy in Now, is this so? Is such critical knowl-Ireland, how would Lord SALISBURY explain | edge relatively more extensive now than it enjoyed the same kind of self-government give the French-Canadians self-rule, their the contemporary literary output is not sugdisaffection was chronic, and culminated in gestive of stalwart intellectual training.

ground for the alleged analogy between the Boers on the one hand and Canadian or Australian or Irish subjects of the British Crown on the other. Because the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have employed their military resources to resist encroachments on their independence, it does not follow that ireland or Canada or Australia would use its military powers to sever the | for he has no conviction of his own and is union with the British Crown. That is the put to his wits' end to contrive literary assumption, however, which is made by tricks and surprises which will pique in-Lord Salisbury, who did not hesitate to add that the attitude of caution and suspicion which, he said, ought to be maintained toward Ireland should be extended, also, to all the parts of the British Empire. He warned his auditors of the Primrose League that "recent events in South Africa had proved that practical independence could not be permitted anywhere in the Empire, provided such independence involved opportunities for arraying hostile forces against the Imperial Government." Unquestionably, the almost complete autonomy which is now possessed by the Dominion of Canada, and which will be presently acquired by the Commonwealth of Australia, involves the right to call out and arm large bodies of soldiers, which, under conceivable circumstances, such as an attempt to restrict materially their powers of home rule, might be arrayed against the mother country. Lord Salis-BURY means, if he means anything, that The Constitution makes the Senate the sole | neither the Canadian Dominion nor the Australian Commonwealth ought to have the privilege of creating a standing army,

> In his speech before the Primrose League, Lord Salisbury went out of his way to offend, not only Ireland, but the great selfgoverning Colonies which have just given striking proof of their loyalty to the British Crown. It was not the act of a far-sighted statesman, or even of an astute politician, and we are forced to conclude that Lord SALISBURY'S usefulness as a party leader is

it is certain that, sooner than renounce that

No Barcus in Congress.

well-nigh gone.

The defeat in the Greencastle convention of the author of "The Science of Selling" and of the bones and body of the "Committee on Distribution " gives cause for congratulation in more than one quarter. The respectable Republican voters of the

Fifth Indiana district are spared the unpleasant alternative of bolting their party's nomination or going to the polls to deposit their ballots for a candidate with a personality and methods at present so well understood as are those of RICHARDSON's publisher. The retiring Congressman, Mr. George W FARIS, whose indefinite leave of absence from duty "on account of important busi ness" will probably now terminate, has not been altogether an acceptable representative, but a BARCUS in the House would have been much worse for the interests and credit of the district. After an extraordinary conest the Republicans of Vigo. Vermilion and he other five counties of this important district have proved that their organization is not available as a stepping-stone for any self-promoter who may migrate thither when his political aspirations have encountered defeat elsewhere.

The Republican party at large is spared the heavy burden which would have been imposed upon it by the nomination of the business associate of RICHARDSON and the organizer and proprietor of the "Committee on Distribution." This is a year when the party cannot afford to lose a single seat in the next House. It cannot afford to adopt scandals of Democratic origin. The district upon which BARCUS hoped and tried to inflict himself is the closest in Indiana, having been carried by the Republicans two years ago by only 252 plurality. It is no secret that the Democrats of the Fifth Indiana district desired nothing so much as BARCUS'S nomination. They foresaw that his success in the convention meant inevitably their easy triumph in November, and like sensible politicians they decided to lie low during the preliminary contest, reserving their ammunition until the Republicans

should nominate him. The country, too, irrespective of party, has escaped an experience more or less humiliating to everybody who cares for the dignity of Congress. BARCUS's defeat at the polls would have been about as certain as anything can be in politics: all the same. it would not have been an edifying spectacle to see this cheeky person running, with the permission of one of the great political organizations, for an office wherein, if by any accident elected, he would have a legislator's vote on the management of the public printing and on the distribution

of Government documents. BARCUS'S previous appearance in politics was in this town two years ago. He then figured in the irregular or anti-Platt organization styling itself "The Republicans of the County of New York," and aspired to the nomination for Congress in the Fourteenth district. The result of his enterprise was somewhat ludicrous. It was such as to lead him to conclude that perhaps Indiana offered a more favorable field than New York for Barcusian statesmanship. BARCUS was mistaken.

The Difficulties of the Pulpit.

At another meeting of the alumni of the Union Theological Seminary, held on Tues-GLADSTONE'S Home Rule bills become a day evening, another preacher made much of law. That is to say, the bravery and loy- the "difficulties of modern preaching." He alty which are now evinced by Irishmen in | was the Rev. Dr. Hillis of Brooklyn, and South Africa, not withstanding the refusal of first among them he put the "increase of the Unionists to concede local independence | knowledge," which makes the audience more to Ireland, would be not augmented, but critical for "a congregation fresh from the extinguished, if Ireland were treated with pages of the greatest authors in literature the same confidence and generosity which who have written in a Christian spirit England has shown to Canada and Aus- expects the preacher to equal those great

the voluntary proffer of military assistance used to be when the pulpit was more powby Canada and Australia, which have long erful? As we pointed out only lately, the results of recent examinations at our that the Irish Nationalists desire? It is cer-colleges and universities do not indicate tain that, so long as England declined to careful reading of the greatest authors, and

rebellion, whereas now, when they are | So far from the preacher of this time sufalmost entirely autonomous, a French- fering from that sort of criticism more Canadian Premier of the Dominion is con- sharply than formerly it is probable that spicuous for the ardor with which he comes | actually he is subjected to it in a less measforward to England's aid. What reason is ure. Indifference to his message or disrethere to suppose that the equitable course gard or denial of his authority to deliver which has had such remarkable results in the message are rather the obstacles against the Province of Quebec would prove a total | which he has to contend. A feeling seems to prevail, and it has justification in the The Boers of the Transvaal and the case of the Rev. Dr. Hillis, for instance, Orange Free State were in no sease British that the preacher has no definite doctrine Colonists, but, on the contrary, citizens of to proclaim, but that he is as much at sea heard at St. Louis were more truly fitted to foreign countries. The Orange Free State as to the great questions of which he was indisputably independent, and, under essays to preach as are the confused history and his political characteristics than the Convention of 1884, the Transvaal was minds of his congregation. When the practically as autonomous as is the French preacher had a definite creed and system of were applied to another Populist statesman traffic received from Western, New England and the Repulpile, so far as its domestic institutions | theology to set forth, as explanatory of the at Cincinnati. Mr. Donnelly's friends will other connecting lines.

were concerned. There is, therefore, no mystery of life and death and as offering the only hope of eternal salvation, he commanded more respect even from those who rejected his doctrine than he does now when he makes evident the uncertainty of his belief and treats his hearers to logical inconsistencies. He is a captain who undertakes to sail the ship without chart or compass. He cannot produce conviction,

Dr. Hills illustrated in his speech of Tuesday evening the difficulties into which the pulpit gets when it throws overboard the old body of faith and dogma, on the plea that they are inconsistent with the theory of GoD as a loving and merciful Father. Having cast them away, how is the preacher going to explain the sorrow, the suffering, he inequality of human life and the inexorable operation of the laws of the universe? Dr. HILLIS says that "the old atheist and materialistic evolutions are identical in their premises and corollaries with the old Calvinistic creed," meaning thereby, we assume, that the two are identical in proclaiming the absolute sovereignty of Divine or of natural law, whereas he would start out with the premise "that the freedom of man and the sovereignty of God are reconciled in the Father whose name is love." But may not the critical listener who, he says, now increases the difficulties of the preacher, ask him to show where or when love stays or affects the operations of sovereign law, or how Dr. Hillis or any other preacher can assert that there is such interference without asserting the authority of religious dogma as supreme above the demonstration

Except men believe in a God of love as dogmatically taught, where do they get the evidence of such a Divine sovereignty? What s there in natural experience to indicate that the stern laws of the universe are ever restrained in their merciless operation? Naturally and scientifically the sovereignty of the world is pitiless, unvarying, inexorable, and only by the eye of faith in religious dogma is there discernible in it any element of what men call love. To believe that the government of the universe is paternal. by a "Father whose name is love," it is necessary to believe in the authority of a reed of supernatural dictation, since our mere human knowledge can find only emo-

Accordingly, the only conviction produced in reasonable minds by criticisms of the old creeds like those of Dr. HILLIS is that such pulpits are abandoning the sole support on which the religious theory of the government of the universe can rest for that sovereignty, as naturally discerned is a merciless absolutism

Two Men With but a Single Speech

The Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY Was nominated for Vice-President by the Populists at Cincinnati last week, after be ing first recommended for President. He was presented to the convention by the Hon. PATRICK H. RAHULLY of Minnesota. whose thrilling eloquence in no wise obscured the minuteness and accuracy with action to recover from the Buffalo Fish Comwhich he described the statesman for whom he asked favor. Mr. RAHILLY evidently saw n Mr. DONNELLY a worthy parallel of the Democrat who twelve years ago was nominated for President in St. Louis by the Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, and, therefore, modestly repressing his own powers of rhetoric, he made use of Mr. DOUGHERTY's nominating speech, skilfully making the little changes required by the minor differences between the candidates. We give the two speeches, indicating Mr. RAHILLY's mandations by the use of italies:

DOUGHERTY. NAMING | RAHILLY, NAMING DON CLEVELAND. NELLY. "I greet you, my cour

"I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal re- trymen, with fraternal gard. In your presence I regards. In your presbow to the majesty of the ence I bow to the majesty people. The sight itself of the people. The sight s inspiring, the thought itself is inspiring, the sublime. You come from thought sublime. You very State and Territory, come from almost every from every nook and cor- State, nook and corner of ner of our ocean bound, our ocean bound coun continent covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty. With simimperial duty. With sim- plest ceremontals you, as plest ceremontals you, as representatives of the representatives of the peo- people, are to choose a ple, are to choose a Magis- Magistrate mightler than trate with power mightler a monarch, yet checked than a monarch yet and controlled by the suchecked and controlled preme law of a written by the supremelaw of a Constitution. Thus imwritten Constitution. pressed, I ascend the ros Thus impressed. I ascend trum to nominate the next the rostrum to name the President of the United next President of the States. Minnesota pre-United States. New York sents him to the convention and pledges her presents him to the conrention and pledges her support.

electoral vote. "He, for the last four "He, for the past forty years, has stood in the years, has stood in the gaze of the world, dis- gaze of the world, discharging the most exalted charging the duties of the duties. To-day deter- people. To-day deter mines that, not of his own mines that, not of his own choice, but by the man- choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen dates of his countrymen and with the canction of and with the sanction of Heaven, he shall fill the Heaven, he shall fill the Presidency for four years | Presidency for the nest more. He has met and four years. He met and mastered every question mastered every question; as if from youth trained he has been trained for to statesmanship. His statesmanship from fidelity in the past in- a youth; his fidelity spires faith in the future. In the past inspires He is not a hope; he is a faith in realization. Scorning He is not a hope, he is ubterfuge, disdaining re realization. Scorning election by cancelling subterfuge, disdaining convictions, he declares corruption, he will declare to Congress, dropping to Congress, dropping minor matters, that the minor matters, that the supreme Issue Is reform. supreme Issue Is revision, reduction of form, revision and re national taxation; that duction of national taxthe Treasury of the atton; that the Trea United States glutted ury of the United States, with unneeded gold, op- glutted with unneeded presses industry, em- gold oppresses industry, barrasses business en embarrasses business en dangers financial tran- dangers financial tranquility and breeds extrav- quility and breeds extravagance, centralization and agance, centralization and

'Adhering to the Con- "Adhering to the Constitution, its every line stitution, its every line nd letter ever remem- and letter, ever rememberbering that 'powers not delegated to the United delegated to the United States by the Constitu-tion, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, are reserved o the States respectively, to the States respectively or to the people,' by the or to the people, authority of the Democ- authority of the People's acy of New York and by party of Minnesota, the Democracy of the en- backed by the National tire Union, I give you a People's party, I give you

name entwined with vic- a name, entwined with tory. Inominate GROVER victory. I nominate the CLEVELAND of New Hon. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota." None will say that the noble periods first New York Central in the same year with 2,395 miles the candidate named, his personality, his when with a few insignificant changes they

probably be somewhat discouraged by the THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE FRANCHISE. fact that the eloquence original with

Stand Fast for the Constitution !

Anti-trust candidates for office had better practise what they preach. IN SOUTH AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The editorial entitled "The Proposition to Repeal the Fifteenth Amendment" in Saturday's SUN was worthy the best traditions of THE SUN. It presented a great question in a clear and comprehensive light, and vividly pictured the evils that might be expected as a result of the undoing of the United States Constitution in its most vital part, namely, that which extends the shelter of the fundamental law to the newest tizens of the Republic

The Fifteenth Amendment is one of the fairest flowers on our Constitutional tree and the vandalistic suggestion that it be plucked off deserves prompt and fitting rebuke, no matter what source it may emanate from. It is the fair fruition and complement of that part of the immortal Declaration of Independence in which Thomas Jefferson laid down the death less principle: "We hold these truths to be selfevident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness " The Fif teenth Amendment, giving the force and effect of the organic law to this declaration, says that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of ervitude

Until this vital principle became part of our constitution the Constitution was incomplete, and now it is proposed to cripple it again! Was there ever such an absurd movement in the name of intelligence and liberty?

that the disappearance of the Boers at the last Progress has been a plant of slow growth moment was a good deal of a disappointment nong the most favored races, yet because the to Lord Roberts who had made all his dispositions for a telling blow. The first stories of Southern negro, after centuries of slavery and their demoralization now turn out to be groundbut a few years of freedom, does not size up to less, though there was a certain appearance of the notions of ideal statesmen and reformers probability in them when sent with official he must be stripped of his political rights! The suggestion is monstrous in a free republic and authority. As matters actually are, a large British army in the Free State is engaged in in an age when advancement for all God's children is the watchword everywhere. As well looking for its enemy, with only the vague assurance that they will meet them on the Vaal, nggest that a great oak that has taken root in the enemy meantime moving about in a the soil and covered the landscape with its spreading branches be compressed back into manner to cause disquiet as to the safety of the ommunications should they succeed in breakhe original acorn as undertake to despoil the enfranchised negro of his just Constitutional From Mafeking the news is altogether unrights. To make him worthy of his privileges as a citizen and a voter is a far nobler task, and certain. Had anything decisive happened in to this laudable purpose leaders of his own race the way of its capture by the Boers, the news, having to come over a British cable, might be as well as white philanthropists are bending delayed for a few days, but had the relief been their unselfish energies.

effected, no time would be lost in making it The proposition to shape the Constitution public. There seems, however, no doubt that as to discriminate against a race is reprehensible there has been some severe fighting at Mafeand richly merits THE SUN'S condemnation To admit the justice of such a scheme in the king, but without decisive result, though both sides claim a success. The next news should case of the negro would be to encourage simitell the fate of the last of the three beleaguered ar reprisals against other races and religions. garrisons that all seemed likely at one time to All that would be necessary in order to ostrafall into the hands of the Boers. The report cize any particular race or religion, if this prinsent by THE SUN correspondent at Pretoria iple should once be admitted, would be enough that the relief column had been repulsed with votes. The righteousness of the project would heavy loss, if confirmed, would make the outbe a matter of minor consequence, provided ook serious. In the meantime it only adds to that the reactionaries and the retrogressionists the uncertainty caused by the conflicting news possessed the necessary strength to accomplish heir purpose. THE SUN well says that if one The transport of the British contingents from body of the electorate is disfranchised the prin-Beira into Rhodesia appears to be attended ciple of popular sovereignty in America will be with some difficulty, owing to delays in the

estroyed. Those who advocate the reneal of the Fif. eenth Amendment claim that the negroes are not fit for self-government. This argument is he stock-in-trade of Tory politicians all the world over. It has been the stereotyped argument in the British Parliament against extending the franchise to Ireland, and it was echoed by Lord Salisbury the other day. It is easy to assert that any people are unfit for self-government so long as the opportunity to govern is withheld from them, and equally easy to assert that they are unworthy of the franchise when they are not wanted at the polls.

Game act for having in its possession pike, pickerel, bass and muskallonge during the close season. The fish were caught and killed in Canada during the open season there and were purchased by the defendant holds that dealing in itsh is regulated by the Dingley Tariff act, and that after the proper duties had been paid it had the right to sell these fish. The plea is made that the prohibition against the possession of fish, caught and killed in Canada, is contrary to the provisions of the United States Constitution, which declares that no citizen shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, and that the State law infringes the interstate commerce provisions of the Constitution. The splendid guarantees of the Constitution must be kept intact, North and South, and for every race and religion that finds shelter under the grandest charter that was ever formulated for the protection of the rights of man. SCRANTON, Pa., May 12. JOHN E. BARRETT.

sault on the XV. Amendment. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a

constant reader of THE SUN please allow me space to say a few words in reference to the To my mind, the whole affair looks more like

begging the question than advancing any tan-

gible thought out of which might grow a true

The Rights of All Citizens Assailed in the A

adjustment of what the promoters of the conference seem to regard as a hopeless condition of the two races in the South in their relation to each other. Is it not strange that after thirtyfive years of freedom in the South, during which time its growth in population and wealth. in its various industries and manufactures, has been great beyond the most sanguine expectation, and is the direct result of negro labor, the negro is now described as unfit by both nature and character to dwell among civilized white men of the South? Some of the speakers at this conference went so far as to advocate the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, though, of course, this would be striking at the very root of our system of government though, to use another figure, it would be like locking two wheels of a wagon in order to make it run more easily. Another of the speakers advocated the separation of the races, saying: "In the western part of our country a negro State should be founded. No white man should have the right to vote or the right to hold property." Thus the gentleman would seek justifleation for the violation of the Constitution by

white men by suffering it to be violated by the negroes in a purely negro State. The negro, however, is entitled to no such separation. and he cannot be condemned to it without undermining our whole republican system, under which he enjoys, along with all other citizens, the protection of the law and the free exercise of the privileges and rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution, and those rights cannot be denied o abridged longer without imperilling the liberty of all other citizens. Unless justice is done to all and the dignity and power of the laws of this Government are thus asserted, how can the American people, false to their principles of liberty, be saved from the evil day of reckoning? In saying this I do not advise violence on the part of my people. My advice to then them of their lawful and God-given rights is persisted in who can blame them for strikng back, and does not the experience of history indicate that they will strike?

die every day for need of a littie pure Monmouth county applejack:

One small teaspoonful of sugar, four drops lemon or lime fuice and a bit of peel, a wineglassful of Monmouth applejack at least four years old, fill glass with cracked ice and add a dash of Angostura bitters; it he latter remaining cloudlike on the surface. In winter it is served in small glasses without ice. We call it a Jersey Sunset, or familiarly a Sunset, and like it better even than the best fulep on earth—that having the same generous liquor in the room of health giving rye.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., May 14. But this destructive doctrine is not preached by all the white American people, but comes rather from those who, blinded by prejudice, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Algeseeking political advantage, would take the law into their own hands to crush with it their political enemies. I do not believe that any, duced to a minimum; it is a thirst quencher, and cry refreshing. It is made as follows: A small wine class of Amer Picon, sweetened with about a teappoonful of Cassis or Grenadine. The gobiet into which it is then poured is to be filled with any kind of arbonated water, preferably plain souls. In New York you will find this drink served at the French tasks. except a small minority, of the American peo nle would dethrone justice and suffer the last vestige of human rights to be destroyed by mob violence

As to the negroes receding into barbarism, what shall we say of the Southern white man with his savage lynchings of negroes and his frequent and unpunished inclination to assassinate his own kind? The whole trouble come from disregard of the law when it conflicts with passion and prejudice.

1808 there were carried no fewer than 28,000,000 The negro is a citizen of this Republic, bound passengers, an average per mile of 42,000. The up with its fortunes. He is here to stay; he average number of passengers per mile of railway in knows no other home; he seeks no other abidthe United States Is about three thousand. Taking a ing place. Here he will live, move and have his being, and here will be die. The only negro problem is the general problem of popular gov-ernment. If the negro is to be excluded from political association with the rest of the citizens and relegated to a separate State of his own, the American experiment in popular governtem, Government and private, in 1898 aggregating he American experiment in popular govern-nent will have failed and a new system will -pplace it. As for me, "make me a grave wherever you will, in a lonely plain or a lofty nill; make it amidst earth's humblest graves, out not in a land where men are slaves. 254 passengers giving a relative density in favor of spite of the fact that the New York Central had the but not in a land where men are slaves.

NATHANIEL B. DODSON.

NEW YORK, May 15.

COL. GARDINER EXAMINED About the Mastodon and Molineux Cases-The Fuss With Goff

Col. Gardiner was examined on his own be

half before Commissioner Wilcox yesterday on the charges made against him by the City Club. He went on the stand early in the day and was giving testimony until nearly 6 o'clock. In answer to questions he detailed his various pubervices. The indictment of Henry Holt and Nicholas Murray Butler was taken up. Col. Gardiner said that President Little of the Board of Education had come to him with tears his eyes to complain of Dr. Butler for publishing him as "a fine old educational mastodon" and as influenced by the "cohesive power of public plunder " Col Gardiner said that he tried to persuade Mr. Little not to prosecute, explaining the difficulty of getting convictions for libel. He admitted that he had given interviews to the papers declaring that such attacks on public officials must cease. He had only a speaking acquaintance with Mr. Little, he said. Mr Untermyer then got the witness to explain the prosecution of Dr Trumbull W. Cleaveland, arged with malpractice in causing the death the Carhart baby. The witness explained. 'I refused to let Magistrate Olmsted reopen case after he had held Dr. Cleaveland for the Grand Jury. An indictment was found, but was dismissed on the ground that there had en no preliminary examination.

been no preliminary examination. The Court was in error in that assumption."

When Mr. Untermyer began to ask about the Molineux case Mr. Wilcox said that the whole or none of the record must come in. The record includes 30,000 pages. Finally that part of the record which referred to the District Attorney's appearance before the Coroner's jury and his address to the jury was admitted, although the Commissioner said it would not influence his findings. Col. Gardiner said that as the case was now before the courts on appeal he thought it would be better not to discuss it, but that when he made the speech he had evidence that convinced him of the prisoner's will.

dence that convinced him of the prisoner's guilt.

In making selection of his assistants and deputies Col. Gardiner said that he consulted with Supremé. Court and General Sessions Judges and with prominent citizens.

"Mr Coyne wants to know if you consulted Richard Croker," said Mr. Untermyer.

"I did," was the answer. "I appointed two of my assistants on his advice."

Col. Gardiner told of his early ambition to clear the calendars of excise cases. The Judges, he found, persisted in passing them in favor of what they regarded as more important cases. When Judge Blanchard came on the bench he was willing to try these cases, but finally got tired. The juries got into the habit of acquiting, the witness said. The Colonel thought the famil by in the too severe penalties provided. described his encounter with Recorder

He described his encounter with Recorder Goff's court attendant when he tried to enter court while the Recorder was charging a jury. He said that if he entered court with much flurry and ceremony and with an array of District Attorney's officers he was not aware of it. His meeting with the Judges of Geperal Sessions was described, as was the patching up of the truce. After the other Judges hadleft the room the Colonel made some amiable remark to the Recorder, who promptly told him that the war was not over, but that he and Assistant District Attorney Blake must apologize to the Court. The witness said that he would never apologize and that he would sustain Mr. Blake. Col. Gurdiner will be cross-examined on Fri-The witness said that he would never ogize and that he would sustain Mr. Blake. Gardiner will be cross-examined on Fri-

THE CAPE NOME GOLD FIELDS. A. F. Wines of the Census Bureau Reports on the Value of the Beach Diggings.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- A report on Cape Nome by Arthur Frederick Wines, special agent of the Census Bureau, has just been published by the Senate. It gives a history of the discovery of the Cape Nome gold regions and the settlement and progress of the camp is described. The report continues:

"It is even more difficult to estimate the value of the season's output than to estimate the size of the population. I obtained definite statements from more than one hundred men, and after reducing them to equivalent terms, I find that the returns averaged \$18 a day. I have reason to believe that the true average have reason to believe that the true that for the whole beach would be somewhat higher. Where a man's confidence could be gained he would often admit that he was making \$30 550 or \$75 a day, and there is no doubt that in the richest places there were lucky in the richest places there were lucky individuals who, on occasional days, took out over \$200. "The gold on the beach is very fine and easily

"The gold on the beach is very fine and easily lost. Copper plates, mercury and the chemicals needed by an amalgamator were scarce and difficult to obtain at any price. Boards covered with sliver dollars were commonly used as a substitute for copper plates and many rockers were constructed with nothing better than pieces of blankets or other rough cloth for catching the gold. The Esquimaux Mining Company has installed a pump, has begun sluicing the tundra and is taking out pay dirt for more than 100 feet from its edge. They say that with three months' shovelling, at the end of their first day's run of ten hours, with inci-lental delays of about three hours, they cleaned

up \$300.

"A conservative estimate may be made by calculating that the output from the beach for this season will be equivalent to the production from the labor of 1,000 men, working thirty days, with an average profit of \$25 a day, or a total of \$250.000.

ROCHESTER'S PORGED SCHOOL LAW. Monroe County Grand Jury Begins an Investi-

gation to Find the Author of the Praud. ROCHESTER, May 16 .- The Monroe County Grand Jury this afternoon began an investigation of the frauds contained in the Dow School law, which was signed by Gov. Roosevelt. Nine witnesses responded to subprenss, among them being Supt. Noves, who sat around the anteroom and waited two hours before the jury was ready to hear him.

The latest development in the school scandal is the voluntary statement by Principal Jesse Burton Warren that he was the first one who informed Commissioner Chamberlain that Supt. Noves was protected by the act. He says he didn't tell Chamberlain hat there was a forgery n the bill or that it had been changed in any in the bill or that it had been changed in any way. He did not remember where he got his first information. The Grand Jury is going to try and find out who was the first person known to have been in possession of information regarding the forgery, and they think that by finding out this person they will get pretty near the one who committed the forgery. No suspicion is directed against Principal Warren. There is a rumor that Noyes is to resign and clear up the whole controversy, and that both clear up the whole controversy, and that both the forged and the genuine bills will be declared void, all of which will open a way to the appointment of a new Superintendent.

\$16,000 FOR INDIA RELIEF.

Committee of One Hundred Going About Its Business in a Systematic Way. The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Contributions to date amounting to \$18,000 were reported, and W. E. Dodge, Spencer Trask and Dr. L. T. Chamberlain were delegated to devise means of distributing the fund. Cablegrams the part of my people. My advice to them rather is to keep sedulously within the bounds of the law, live peaceably with all races of men, be industrious at all times, get education, both industrial and intellectual; get property, foster business enterprises among themselves and live moral lives, but if then the attempt to deprive them of their lawful and Conditions of the striction. One from Lord Northcote, Governor at Bombay, expressed his willingness to take charge of money for any agency the committee chooses to employ. He said that 5,600,000 persons were now receiving relief; that the grain supply was sufficient, but that money was badly needed. The committee has now adopted a thorough system of soliciting contributions thro this country and Canada.

From the Portland Oregonian.

Mand Muller, on a summer's day, Called "Number, please?" to earn her pay Before her, numbers, printed small Fell down when any one would call The Judge took down his office 'phone, And made to Maud his wishes known. Said he, "I'll ask you just once more, For four-eleven forty four."

Said Maud, as mild as summer seas, "What number did you ask for, please?" Setd he. "I told you twice before, it's four eleven forty four." Said Maud, and you could hear her smile "Just hold the 'phone a little while." A weary interval ensued. The wires hummed an interlude. And broken bits of talk came o'er. The 'phone, and made the waiter sore. The wishbone shaped receiver hook its seized upon and wildly shook. Till Maudie's voice he heard once more, 'What number are you waiting for?' The Judge responded with a roar, "It's four eleven forty four." Serenely Mand made answer then, "That line is busy; call again." The Judge had husiness late that day, And so he merely walked away.

But as he walked he shook his head. And this is what he sadly said: "Of all the words of tongue or pen. The d-dest are Busy; call again."

PLUMBERS' TRUST IN ROCHESTES No Plumber Can Do Business in the

PAD

GOV.

Mr. a

was c weekt contri hardl foster Government

Gov.

anyth
for al
about
mark
"Th
mark
more
is jus
to m
Amer
now l
made
any o
won h

until most sition burg Was

ragua sity Cana nava doubl Suez Russi held take

object Mark at Bir volun going There to Mi paper to flu day's Mural land. Other to lei P.

Forre family Seymon. Her Josep Ever out in morn lined of record for family of Ign

ROCHESTER, May 16 -Indictments may returned by the Grand Jury against m bers of the Plumbers' Trust doing business Rochester Several witnesses were exam before that body to-day, and it is current ported that indictments were found against officers of the trust, which will be opened the Grand Jury makes its final present The local branch of the trust is known as Master Plumbers' Association, which is aff with the State and national association what is alleged by the plumbers who lodged complaints is true, this city has bevictim of a very high-handed proceeding more than a year past.

asked to become members of the associat about a year and a half ago, and the maj thought it was to their advantage to do s complete price list was then furnished everybody who did work or furnished mate for less than this price list was fixed failed to pay the fine he was blacklisted, he still refused to come to terms, job dealers in all the cities were notified that sold goods to him they would be boyent a man failed to comply with the rules, said to be "not in accord with the associa and it is said that he was thereupon sub to a systematic blackmail. Several lead plumbing firms are now on the blackitst. they were obliged to ask the authorities assistance. They ask the indictment of members of the association under section the Penal Code relating to conspiracy to

All the master plumbers of the city we

members of the association to conspiracy to vent another from exercising any tracelling.

Plumbing prices in this city have been high, even on contracts for which bids we cepted, and the true inwardness of this wa closed in the Grand Jury investigation case bids for plumbing work were advetor, the work was sent out to the diffulumbers and they made their bids. These all collected and taken to the headquartithe Master Plumbers' Association, where were opened. The bids were then added and the general average of them all struck and the person who was neares average was declared "low man". The bids were all changed over. The "low was made the starting point for the other the others put their bids higher than hithe bids were sealed up. The "low man course, got the job and nobody was an wiser. In making up the flual bids the parents." the bids were sealed up. The course, got the job and nobody wiser. In making up the final biders added in their own profits, an 20 per cent, for the association's the people who paid the plumbic paying for this enormous percent. paying for this enormous percenta went into the hands of the association John Rice, a plumber, of 108 avenue, went to District Attorney Was said that if the combination was not would starve. He was formerly a would starve. He was formerly a members then began a systematic against him, and his name was sent of most every plumbing jobber in the States.

"It is a matter of life or death with in he, "I can't buy anything in Rocket."

he. "I can't buy anything in Rock need for my business. The trust up everything. If I want supplies to New York for them. That is a a small dealer and takes off all t charge the association with blackmail p simple. They have conspired to place bad light before dealers and prevented r doing business myself "Other plumbing establishments are also other blacklist.

WATER SCARCE IN EAST NEW YORK Where Did the Long Island Water Suppl Company Get What It Sold? The Twenty-sixth ward of the borough

Brooklyn, familiarly known as the East Ne York district, has been suffering from a partla water famine for the last two days, owing the disarrangement of the distributing machin ery of the Long Island Water Supply Com pany, upon whose mains the ward has been de pendent for its supply for several years, and whose plant was finally acquired by the cit

whose plant was finally acquired by the chy several weeks ago, after long litigation. In many parts of the ward the supply was stopped on Tuesday afternoon without, any preliminary warning, and a similar condition of affairs existed yesterday.

Robert A. Van Buren, the Consulting Engineer of the Water Department, was quoted in the Eagle yesterday as describing the Long Island Water Supply Company's property, for which the city paid \$570,000 and for which the cowners once came near getting \$1,250,000 as "a gold brick and nothing else."

"The trouble is," he said, "that the city has purchased a system that is no good. The bottom has simply dropped out of the whole

bottom has simply dropped out of the affair. Instead of finding that the Eas York plant was sufficient to provide f people out there, we discover that the is almost entirely exhausted and we are

to draw upon the old city supply. We are now busy in making the necessary connections and this has been the cause of the stoppage in some directions."

The present condition of affairs has recalled the general suspicion that the Long Island company had all along been stealing the city's water through some secret channel. Chief Engineer De Varona said:

"Indeed we do not know what to make of it. Some source of supply has been suddenly shut off, but we have not found out where it is."

Gen. Otts for Vice-President. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

een much impressed by the letter which ap peared in THE SUN of April 10 last, pointing out Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis as the right ma for the office of Vice-President. It is admitted on all sides that the Empir State is entitled to the second place on t ticket this year, and if the Republican leader

of the State will get together and present !! name of a suitable man for the Vice-Presidence there is no doubt that the National Convention would confirm their choice. Assuming that Gov. Roosevelt would not ! a candidate for the position, I have cast abo for a man to take his place in the respect of t people, and particularly in the affections of t

veterans, and it seems in my humble judgmen that Gen. Otis fills the bill completely. From any side you may view him he appe a manly man and combines all the charact istics that should make him most sought aft as a Vice-Presidential candidate with a pe

bility of being President. I feel sure the veteran element of both Civil and Spanish-American wars would e thuse greatly at the prospect of his selecti and with their friends and ramifications t influence is not to be despised, and especially

a State upon which so much depends as t State of New York. Gen. Otis was brought up and educated t Rochester and has always had a large following among the Grangers and industrial masses the State His is a commanding presence an he has every qualification for the honor, as I sincerely believe our President wocordially strike hands with one so worthy an one he so honors for all he has done Beside he has not been mixed up with any of the part faction fights of the past, and is a strong clean, kindly man, upon whom all factions of easily unite. Let the leaders look into this. elected. I predict he would be a second Hobs

and prove a loyal and devoted friend to his chief. President McKinley. Barring Gov. Roosevelt, who has proved h allegiance to the veteran cause in a hundred ways I know of no man who would be mo acceptable to the soldiers of the 'eos or o the Spanish-American War than Gen. Ott-Nominate him by all means and "the boys" WALTER THORN will do the rest.

BROOKLYN, May 16. Admiral Dewey's Speech at Nashville.

From the Nashville Banner Admiral Dewey's response was excellent in taste and sentiment, and had about it a true warmth and genuine feeling. Having expressed his grattend the cordiality and kindness shown him in Nashy the Admiral referred to a remark that he d been n to him by Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt versity, when he visited that institution. "I had write it down," the Admiral said, "but he didn't write exactly as he had spoken it. They never do, you knot These words of the Chancellor, he said, had impressed and moved him more greatly than any of the nan of kind things that had been said to him since he had been in Nashville The Chancellor's remark, as written, was

feeling that existed between the section "What he said," remarked the Ad-'was: 'You have done more than any other man That was the greatest and most appreclated con ment that could be paid him. "Reside such an complishment, the little affair at Manila Bay sir into insignificance."

The Admiral took his seat amid a storm of

dica d

dica h Bride befor

going guish cordii vals public hor M den d Germ Mau will will will will will